## The Intelligencer.

Quice: Nos. 25 and 27 Pourteenth Street. SOME European potentates neezed. Hence the earthquake,

Mn Jay Gould is always entertaining but it may be doubted whether he really loca beyonds the borders of Wall street.

It will be observed that the President

ATTORNEY-GENERAL GARLAND is missing agreat deal by not being present at the hearings. They are enter-

E1-GOVERNOR HARN, of Louisians, whose death is announced, was the only Repub-Join the House of Representatives from state. His was an active career, large

is not long since General Butler was

none cabinet is great. The inside pres are may be less intense than the gossip mink, though the cabinet has not been thought a strong one. Under the circum

ordise to be pulled into politics. In the stpresidential election Mr. Conkling was in politics as much as he ever was, though stought under a banner new to him We have supposed he was still for Cleve

Mr. Evants is regarded as standing archance to be made Chairman of the enste Committee on Foreign Relations Noman in the Senate is better fitted for the place. Mr. Evarts has the learning he thilly and the experience, having been an excellent Secretary of State. The fact that he is new in the Senate ough of to operate against such a man-the

Ir may be that Pennsylvania Democrati out of the alleged mismanagement of the olders' Orphana' Schools in that State en mismanaged, the State plundere and the orphans wronged. If this cond ion of affairs can be shown, the guilt ight to be made to suffer; and if the Re me a right to make use of it. So long s govern by party, as we shall probably ict account for their administration.

REPORT says that the Baltimore & Ohi ainst the Pennsylvania, espousing the emocratic side and endeavoring to elec bett to the United States Senate.

th sides of the political fence, but the w allignment would force it to throw it tvation to provide for mishaps. This unld make an interesting spectacle-two eat parties permitting themselves to b ed to pull railroad chestnuts out of the e. Perhaps the rumor is unfounded. It

ommittee on Education of the Democra-House will report against the bill, and is thought that the measure is already t. The Government has never appropristed money to a better use than this

If the country can and ought to defend feelf against foreign invasion, it can and should protect itself against domestic ig-BUTADOR. The colored people of the Southern States form the large majority liliterates. The country made then free and put the ballot in their hands. The States in which this population

ound are not fast removing the burden of Eleracy. They profess to be doing as of Representative Habp, of Louisiana and at they can. But the progress is too will as they can. But the progress is too low for the welfare of the country, and he National Government ought to come the resone. West Virginia's share in a sppropriation would be about \$1,000, 0, and she could make good use of it.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PLAN for Baying op Reading Steck to Pay South

New York, March 15.—At the last an in meeting of the Pennsylvania Railtool Company the President and Direcon asked to be allowed power to increas a capital stock of the company, \$15,000, . The stockholders were not informed what this money was wanted for nor what would be done with it. It was to be used cording to the judgment of President obers and the directors. This action has given rise to considera-talk here, and it has been hinted that

mey would be used somewhere in tion with the Reading gobble. In arse of a conversation this morning o put the \$15,000,000 of new stock larket for the purpose of raising control Reading. The company bund that the Drexel-Morgau synknow that the Pennsylvania road ek to buy the stock of Reading, and ready they have agents at work get-

giving them a 3 percent court has decided against. know that large offers have d for stock by Mr. Gowen's They hold the majority of stock WASHINGTON NEWS.

Pan-Electric Inquiry-Sudden Death of Corgressman Hahn, of Louisiana, General Terry's Nomination,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15 .- The bids for the construction of the Ohio River railis not going so fast now in the work of re-lorning the Civil Service. The Senate ed and tabulated at Senator Conden's office here to-day. The awards will be made

Thomas J. Steers and George W. Thomp son, of Parkersburg, were among the arrivals to-day.

Governor Wilson was on the floor of th enate this afternoon, and was an interested observer of the proceedings. Senator Kenna had him in charge and introtor kenna had him in charge and intro-duced him among his colleagues. The Governor during his stay in the chamber was observed now and then to cast wist-ful glances toward Mr. Camden's seat, He even sat in it during a temporary ab-sence of that gentleman, and it seemed to fit him very well. When the owner of the chair returned, he eyed Governor Wilson nervously and with a half suspi-cious smile. He seemed to breath easier when the latter vacated the seat and retir-ed with Mr. Kenna to the cloak room, presumably to indulge in his turn at a smile.

PAN-RLECTRIC INOBIRY.

Mr. Rogers Still on the Stand-Why The Wasted Prominent Mec.
Washington, D. C., March 15.—In the

elephone investigation to-day J. Harris Rogers was recalled. He said the gentle nen connected with the Pan-Electric Company were to give their names as a marantee to outside parties that the com-any would be fairly and honorably conducted. An enterprise based upon future possibilities required the guarantee of men of national reputation. He gave \$10,000 stock to Richard Wintersmith, of

Kentucky.

Air. Kauney—"Yes, I have seen his letter. He seemed to be very grateful. It seems to have made him very happy. Did

seems to have made him very happy. Did
he give anything for it?"
Witness replied in the negative. Witness said that a meeting of which Senator
itarris, General Johnson, Mr. Young and
sitness, and possibly Colonel Looney,
were present, Mr. Young stated that a
number of members of Congress wanted
to become interested in the Pan-Electric
Company and had frequently importuned
aim on the subject. Young asked advice
as to what should be done. He suggested
that probably the members of the company ought to have a number of that
class of gentlemen associated with them.
The question was discussed as to how
much the members of Congress would
give. Twenty dollars was proposed, but
fir, Young suggested that was too much. Mr. Young suggested that was too much

Witness then went on to state that ar fort had been made in 1883, or the be ginning of 1884, to have him appointed electrician of the House of Representatives and that Senators Harris and Garland had cone to see Architect Clark. gone to see Architest Clark. Witness be-tieved that the position would collaterally nearly the Pan-Licetric Company. By hat he meant he would be in a position to take advantage of the engines, dynamos and other machinery to carry on experi-ments which would alike benefit his asso-clates and the Government. General Johnston went to see the Speaker in his case! Witness out a marrhy by the pehalf. Witness got a member by the name of Robinson, of New York, to offer a resolution on the subject. Mr. Robinson held a certain amount of American Posta

or some offige under this administration which he could carry out his profession in which he could carry out his profession, nuch as assistant attorney in some of the iepartments, or a position abroad, at Mar-seilles or Mitan. The witness was then questioned by Mr. Oates as to the date of one interview in which Mr. Young stated that Attorney General Garland had promised to bring suit. Witness fixed the date sometime early in July.

The question of new legislation by Con THE Republican Senate passed the bill to gress was never broached by any of his

ssociates.

The Chairman—"Did you assign your interest because of the offi their standing as lawyers, and because of their standing as lawyers, and because you expected to be benefitted by their ser

ices?"
Witness—"There were three reasons One reason was that they held official positions and from the fact that they were positions and from the fact that they were widely known. The second reason was because they were lawyers. The third ceason, last but not least, was because we had known most of them for many years, and we were satisfied they would conduct everything on an honorable basis. We wanted none but such men associated with he?"

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15 .- Ex Sovernor Michael Hahn, Representative in Congress from the Second district of Louisians, died suddenly this morning a Willard's Hotel of hemmorhage of the

The fireman to whom is entrusted the duty of attending to the fires in the guesta room in the early morning, was making his tour about half-pasts ix o'clock, and on his tour about half-pastsix o'clock, and on entering the private parlors occupied by Governor Hain a horrible sight presented itself. Outstretched on the floor, arrayed in his nightrobe, covered with blood and in a lifeless condition, lay the Congressman who had a fow hours before retired in apparently good health. Terrified by the sight, the fireman ran out of the room and down into the hotel lobby, announcing his discovery to the little groups assembled there and giving rise to the rumor, which soon proved to be cruelrumor, which soon proved to be cruel y unjust and entirely untrue, that the vell known Louisianian had taken his

spoilation claims. This is a preliminary question and must be settled before any of the cases will be set for trial. Michael Hahn, of New Orleans, was born Michael Hahn, of New Orleans, was born in Bayaria, November 24, 1830; when an infant, his widowed mother emigrated to the United States, lianding at New York, and alterwards removing to New Orleans; he attended the public schools, and after graduating from the High School-of-the Second Municipality, entered the law office of Christian Itoselius; he also attended the lectures in the law department of the University of Louisians, graduating April PITTSBURGH, March 15 .- A Clarion, Pa. special says: Shortly before noon the boiler used at Hicks' coal shaft, near Arthur's Station, on the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad, exploded. William Banes, engineer, and Joseph Elsener, flat University of Louisiana, graduating April 7, 1851; he immediately entered on the practice of his profession, blending with it the duties of a notary public; when but 22 years of age he was elected a school director, and served for several years, being at one time president of the board; in politics he was an anti-Bachanan Democrat and an atlvocate of Stephen A. Douglas, making Union speeches and opposing Secession; he refined to take an oath of office requiring fidelity to the Confederate States, and on the arrival of the Union forces was active in the reconstruction of the State; in 1893 he was elected to Congress, but was not admitted to his seat until the 7th of February, 1803; after the expiration of his Congressional term, he was appointed Prize Commissioner of New Orleans. Iniversity of Louisians, graduating Apri Hanes, engineer, and Joseph Elsener, flat trimmer, were in the boiler house and were buried in the debris. Essener, who had his head and side crushed, died in a short time. Banes was terribly scalded, severely cut on head and skull fractured. He cannot recover. At Linebown, Pa., the boiler of the pumping boat at Hillidale Coal Works also exploded with terrific force, fatally scalding William Ferre, the appinger. PRILADELPHIA, March 15 .- The Pennelvania Railroad Company announces the following reduction of the rates on the

leans.

He purchased and edited the New Orleans Daily True Delta, in which he ad-

THE LOST OREGON

THE STORY OF THE CAPTAIN.

HeThrows No Particular Light on the Co. Hsion-The Officer on Watch at the Time Details the Incidents of the Acci-

vocated emancipation; he was elected the first Governor of Louisiana as a free State, and was inaugurated March 4. 1864, receiving from President Lincoln, on the 15th of the same month, the additional powers of Military Governor; having been elected United States Senator in 1865, he resigned the office of Governor, but did not press his claim to a seat in the Senate; on the 4th of July, 1865, he made a speech at the emancipation celebration at Washington, which was widely circulated; in the great rlot at the Mechanics' Institute at New Orleans, July 30, 1865, he was the great riot at the Mechanics Institute at New Orleans, July 30, 1866, he was severely wounded, though only present as a spectator; in 1867 he became editor and manager of the New Orleans Daily Republican; he was appointed administrator of the Charity Hospital at New Orleans; in 1871 he removed to his sugar plantation, where he laid out and built the village of Hahnville; he was a school director of St. New York, March 15 .- Captain Cottier of the Oregon, made only a verbal state ment this afternoon to the British Con sul. The Captain said that the course the Oregon was north by west when light was seen off the port bow. The steamer when struck was going eighteen Hahnville; he was a school director of St. Charles Parish, and in May, 1872, served aport. Chief Officer Mathews was in harge and there were lookouts in the tionar Convention; he was elected to the State Legislature in 1872, 1874, and 1876; on the 15th of August, 1876, he was ap-pointed State Register of Voters, and on the 5th of November, 1878, he was unani-mously elected a police juror for his parish; he was Superintendent of the United States Mint at New Orleans in 1878, and remained at his next during the spidemic. forecastle and at the foremast. The wind was west by north with a fresh to strong breeze. He could have rescued every soul on board the Oregon with the boats she carried. The

Consul has decided to send the case to England for investigation and there the Captain will fully report. Chief Officer W. G. Matthews to-day at the shipping office of the company made this statement: "I went on watch at i o'clock Sunday morning. It was dark, but the weather was tolerably clear. It was starlight. Daybreak had not yet begun. The fourth officer was on the lookout with me ou the ortuge, he believ on the port and I on the nates annual New Orleans in 1878, and emained at his post during the epidemic of that year; in November, 1879, he was elected jedge of the district composed of he parishes of Jefferson, Saint Charles, and Saint John, and was re-elected unaninously in 1884, serving until he resigned darch 3, 1885, having been elected to the Forty-ninth Congress as a Republican reorty-ninth Congress as a Republican, re-eiving 7,446 votes against 6,107 votes for GENERAL TERRY'S NOMINATION. It is Said to Have Been Made by Cleveland Without Coasulting Anyone.
WASHINGTON, D. Q. March 15.—As the Terry to be Major General come out they reveal some interesting points. One is that the President made the nomination without consulting anyone. It is reported on good authority that General Sheridan made no recommendation, and, while he has his preference, who was understood to be General Orook, he did not offer an-asked suggestions. It was reported too, that the night before the Presidential election, General Terry made an ultra-political speech at St. Paul, Minn., in which he cal speech at St. Paul, Minn., in which he said some very ugly things—to the effec-that the Confederacy would be again in the saddle if Cleveland should be elected, and many other things of the same char-acter. Though they were conveyed to the President the information did not effec-him in the least, and he gave the position to Terry in spite of them. reported it, but I did not hear them. We probably all saw it together. There were no other lights on her, and for that reason we concludes ane was a pliot boat with her mast-head light. The schooner had no lights and it tooked to me as though some one on deck of the schooner gratued the first light at hand and held it up. I cannot say how far the white light was away when I saw it, but I had no idea of the collision. When I put the helm aport the vessel had not changed her course nor had she when the collision occurred. It was almost instancaneous. I could not see the masts of the him in the least, and he gave the position to Terry in spite of them.

It is reliably reported that the President was of the opinion that General Terry's nomination to his original position of Brigadier General was made prior to that of General Howard, the former should have been the ranking Brigadier General, notwithstanding the fact that General Howard was confirmed first, General Howard takes rank from December 21.

Howard takes rank from December 21, 1864, and General Terry from January 15 1865. General Howard's friends say they oelleve the President will send him in for the next vacancy. no idea of a collision, and from the light law I could form no idea in which direc-Discoveries About the St. Louis Postofile DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15 .- It has

he papers containing the causes of re

Count Von Moltke's High Opinion of Ame

can Warriors.

To Gen. Sheridan, Excellency.

French Spoliation Claims.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15 .- Th

from Mr. Benjaman Wilson, of West Vir-

ginia, counsel for the Government on the

Two Fatal Butler Explosions.

Passenger na e War.

Coledo Linseed Oil Mills Blown up as een ascertained that in one case, at least, TOLEDO, March 15 .- The mills of the moval of an official have been withdrawn folede Linseed Oil Company, owned by rom the private files of the Postoffice De Varney, Taylor & Co., and the largest in have not been returned. The Postmaster at St. Louis was suspended on charges, and his successor, Mr. Hyde, was appointed, and confirmed by the Senate. A Benocratic Senator got from the private files of the Postoffice Department a report of a special scena was sent out to St. Louis fire at an early hour this morning. At :45 A. M. a tremendous explosion aroused be entire city, and when the people rushed to the scene the mills were ablaze.
The origin of the fire is unknown, the theory of spontaneous combustion and that of incendiarism both having supporters. The building where the fire pecial agent who was sent out to St. Louis o investigate the affairs of the Postmaster there, and on whose report the suspension was made. When this report was pre-mented to the Senate Mr. Hyde was contarted was devoted to a new patented pro cess for extracting the oil from the crushed seed by percolation, naphtha being the agent employed to effect this. There were over one hundred barrels of this dangerous finid in the building, stored in fron tanks, which exploded almost simultaneously. The shook was like an earthquake. The fire department had not yet reached the scene, and but few spectators, or the loss would have been terrible.

Frank Longmore and Wm. Kirkham, two Lake Shore railway employes, were standing across the street from the huilding and the broad sheet of flame was driven across, enveloping them, scorching off their hair and eyebrows, and burning their hands and faces till the skin ess for extracting the oil from the crust Department is concerned, wherever any papers are on file which contain charges against suspended officials they are at the disposal of Democratic Senators for presentation to the Senate in executive sesion to aid in securing the confirmation of the new appointees, while the suspended officials themselves are refused a copy of the charges made against them and opportunity to make a defense.

WASHINGTON, March 15.-Lieutenant aung in sureds. Their injuries, while serious, are not fatal.

The night watchman of the Dayton and Michigan round house was in the cab of a locomotive, blowing an alarm on the whistle, and was blown out of the cab by the concussion, but received only a few Sanaral Sheridan to-day speaking of the ssertions which have lately gained renewd currency to the effect that the celebrated General Von Moltke some years ago expressed a contemptuous opinion of the rnines. James Stark, a telephone boy, who was

nilitary ability of American officers in the James Mark, a telephone boy, who was on duly at a failroad office near the round-house, had his face badly cut by window glass, but is not seriously injured. Numsrous minor casualties from the explosion are reported.

The inflammable material of the buildwar of the rebellion, declared that those stories were without foundation, and as one evidence of this he exhibited an autograph letter from Moltke, of which the following is a literal translation:

CREE SAN SILEMA, June 17, 1870.

Cher San Silesia, June 17, 1570.

HONORED GENERAL:—One of my general staff officers, Captain Count Arnim, proceeds to Philadelphia, and is desirous to utilize this journey by meeting the celebrated men who accomplished so much during the war under such adverse circumstances as to awaken the wonder of williary men on this side of the ocean. ings, filled with linseed oil and flaxseed and the wood work, saturated with oil and the wood work, saturated with oil, prevented any portion of the works being saved. The company's office was also burned; the Dayton and Michigan Roadmaster's office, bunk rooms and blacksmith shop, and several smaller auxiliary structures, were also burned. Three or four cottages near by were badly scorched, as well as partly wreaked by the explosion, while the window glass in all structures within several squares suffered more or less. cumstances as to awaken the wonder of military men on this side of the ocean and to spur them to ambition. Particuand to spur them to ambition. Particularly will be appreciate a welcome from your excellency, and in that wish I permit mysself to join in the expression, seising the same isvorable opportunity to recall mysself to you with assurance of distinguished respect by signing mysself.

Your Excellency's very devoted

COUNT VON MOLIKE,
Field Marshal.

To Gen. Shevidan, Excellency.

less.

There are three large buildings and several smaller ones. All are destroyed totally, except the boiler house. The old process mill was valued at bixty thousand, process mill was valued at sixty thousand its machinery at twenty-five thousand new process mill and machinery cost fort thousand. These figures include stock of oil and seed on hand in each. The Yar oll and seed on hand in each. The Yar-yan Manufacturing Company, which owns the patent on the new process, lose \$8,000 worth of machinery. The total loss on linseed oil works, including the Yaryan Company's loss, is \$180,000 Loss of of others, including railroads, \$10,000. The Court of Claims to-day heard arguments general question of the liability of the United States under the treatles with France, for what are known as the French insurance on the new process mill is put at thirty thousand, of which the New York Mutual holds ten thousand. The other buildings and machinery was in-aured for fifty thousand six hundred, in twenty-seven companies, none holding over five thousand. The company will rebuild at once and continue the business.

Girl Burned to Death.

Indiana Polis, Ind., March 15 .- Lucinda Paine, aged 14, student at Terre Haute High School, while trying to save things from her father's burning house in Otter Creek township yesterday morning, was burned to death. Her father was badly burned while trying to rescue her, and her mother is in a critical condition.

Grain in Sight.

CHICAGO, March 15 .- The number of pushels of grain in store in the United States and Canada March 13, and the in-States and Canada March 13, and the increase and decrease compared with the week previous, will be posted on 'Change to-morrow as follows: 'Wheat, 50,854,419 bushels, decrease, 418,711 bushels; corn, 14 811 899, increase, 1,650,998; cats, 2,299,708, increase, 7,108; rye, 642,834, decrease, 64,600; barley, 1,127,081, decrease, 17,298. The amount in Chicago elevators was: Wheat, 14,218,370; corn, 3,774,685; cats, 465,920; rye, 258,323; barley, 188,127,

INCENDIARY FIRE

At Parkersburg-Wour Dwellings Burned The Incoudisry Arrested. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WHEELING, WEST VA., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1886.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., March 15.—An moendiary fire last night about eleven The First Guibreak at St. Louis-No Signs of o'clock destroyed four residences on Sixth street, causing a loss of about \$3,500, on which there was only about \$150 of insurdent and How it Occurred. ance. The fire started in a small house ance. The fire started in a small house occupied by Martin Molloy, who has been regarded for some time as a dangerous man and insane.

At the last term of the Circuit Court, a heavy judgment was found against him in a suit brought by a sister, whom he had defrauded. The collection of the judgment involved the attachment and sale of his houses, and he threatened to burn them, the carries on this threat last night. He

He carried out his threat last night. He was arrested this morning and is now in jail. In one of the houses, occupied by Mrs. Margaret Sawless, several hundred dollars in cash, stowed away in a trunk was burned. AN OLD VETERAN GONE. A Soldier of Napuleon and the War of 1813 Passes Away. Special Dispatch to the Intel

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., March 15 .- The oldest resident of this county, and also of the State, died at his home at Rockport

ou last Thursday. His name was Wm Flowers, and his age, well authenticated, was 104 years. He was of French descenand served with distinction under Napo-leon the Great, and he remembered many interesting reminiscences of his famous old commander. He came to America in the first decade of this century and fought gallantly in the war of 1812. He has been a pensioner of the Government for several veges on account of his services in our officer was on the look of with me on the ording, he being on the port and I on the starboard side. There were three men on the look out, also two on the turtle back orward and one on the fore part of the promenade deck, who was also to keep a collect. ookout and to pass any word from the ther two men. The latter was an extra ookout. The collision occurred at about 1:30 a. w. The first intimation of the proxyears on account of his services in our second struggle with England. Before his death the old gentleman became very fee-ble, losing both his hearing and his eye-sight. The funeral was largely attended by friends of the family. 4:30 A. M. The list intlination of the prox-mity of the schooner was when a bright light was shown on the port bow. The light appeared to be a bright light, held up at the time and then it darkened again, so much so that I took it to be a pilot locat, and knowing that we were not going coat, and knowing that wewere not going coake a pilot until getting up to the bar I put the helm hard a port to bring her more broad in the bow. A pilot boat while cruising only carries a white light at ner mast head. I assume the light I saw to nave been held by a man on the schooner's teck. The fourth officer and myself saw it together. The lookout men say they reported it, but I did not hear them. We probably all saw it together. act in connection with the investigation of the Express robbery was made public this morning. It seems that at a conference of the Express and Railway officials

and the detectives yesterday, the baggage man Watts was placed under a rigid cross-examination. Mr. Wygan's secretary took full notes and went from the hotel where the conference was being held to the office to write out his notes. He did not arrive write out his notes. He did not arrive there and after some hours a search was instituted, but no trace of the missing young man has been found. Mr. Wygar young man me been found. Mr. Wygan has every confidence in his integrity and is sure that he has either been abducted or has met with foul play. It is understood that under the severe cross-examination of the detectives Watts made some valuable statements, but just what he has admitted cannot be assertationed. I could not see the masts of the admitted cannot be ascertained. chooser until she was on a point of strik-ig us. When I first saw the light I had

admitted cannot be ascertained.

News has just reached here that two
men auspected of being two of the principals in Saturday's express robbery and
murder on the Rock Island railway, are
under arrest near Joliet, Ill. The report
is that on Saturday afternoon three men
went to a farm house a few miles from
Joliet and asked to obtain work. The
farmer encayed the men but thinking armer engaged the men, but thinking heir actions and appearance suspicion kept a close watch on them and sent word to the authorities. One of the men got wind of the farmer's suspicions and disap-peared, but the other two are now under arrest.

THE EXPRESS ROBSERY.

One Man Promises to Knock O t Another and is Floored Himself. Et Paso, Texas, March 15.—About one housand sportsmen and others gathered at the pavilion Saturday night to witness of San Francisco, and Burt Price, a loca bruiser. Both men have been training for the fight for the past two weeks Price had agreed to knock out the Californian in five straight rounds of three minutes each or forfelt \$250, Marquis o Queensbury rules and the hardest of hard loves to be used.

gloves to be used.

It was near midnight before the contestants appeared in the ring. Both men were in excellent condition. Price showed to better advantage than his antagonist, and opened the fight by flooring the Californian with a powerful right hander in just one and-three quarter minutes. In the second round Manning displayed great caution and respect for Price's fists. great caution and respect for Price's fists. After sparring about the ring Manning startled every one by jumping at Price and striking him a fearful blow on the neck. Price fell senseless and did not recover consciousness for fully a minute. This ended the fight, the referee awarding the victory to Manning.

Missing Man Found Dead. MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 15 .- Sunday afternoon the bridge tender on the Northwestern railroad bridge, just above the life boat station, discovered the body of a man floating in the river. Word was sent to the Central Police Station and the body was removed. When taken to the morgue papers found on the body proved beyond a doubt that the dead man was Andrew Sheriff, of Chicago, junior partner in the lumber firm of Sheriff & Son. Young Sheriff disappeared last fall. He came here from Chicago and after a week of dis-sipation dropped out of sight.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

No model of the original telephone patented by Prof. Bell can be found in the Patent Office at Washington, Senator Sherman will succeed the late Senator Miller, of California, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A newly invented telephone has been which conversation was easily tested by which conversation was easily carried on between New York and Wash-

It is believed that the Lindust police bill will pass the Ohlo Senate, and that the Farrar bill will be so amended as to make the tax \$300 on all saloons. George W. Williams, colored, appointed by President Arthur Minister to Hayti,

by President Arthur Minister to Hayti his appointment not being recognized by the new Administration, has filed a claim against the Government for \$7,500.

Edwin Booth is reported as rejusing to contribute to the McCullough monument fund, asying, "There were other actors greater than McCullough who have no monuments, notably Edwin Forrest and my father." my father."

Frank Meredith, living near Troy, O., given to the practice of riding home on freight trains and jamping off at his stopping place, was found dead beside the track, yesterday morning, with his head smashed and neck broken.

The issue of standard silver dollar from the mints during the week ended March 13 was \$411,780. The lesue during the corresponding period of last year was \$203,697. The shipments of fractional silver coin since March 1 amount to\$107,089.

The Ohio State Commissioner of Com-mon Schools is of the opinion that the mon Schools is of the opinion that the schools in the large cities should be removed from the control of ward politicians. He says the schools of Cincinnati, for instance, would be better if there were a School Council appointed by the District Court, and having power to pass on the action of the Board of Education in all such matters as the employing and dismissing of teachers, and the expenditures of large sums of money for any purpose, RAILROAD STRIKE.

STRIKERS STILL DETERMINED.

a Settlementj Yet-East St. Louis Men to Strike-Jay Gould Interviewed on the

Sr. Louis, March 15 .- The quietness oberved yesterday by both the strikers on the Misouri Pacific Railway and their am advised that great numbers of the employers is more than offset to-day by renewed activity of the company, which movement and will return to work as soon will again make the attempt to renew its freight traffic. The effect of the injunction sued by the Circuit Court Saturday restraining the strikers from trespassing and intimidation, can already be seen, for the and arrived (on time this morning. The engineers in the employ of the company bave already expressed ther intention of remaining there until they become convinced that they do not go out at their

Positive information in regard to the Fositive information in regard to the freemer's intentions has until now been wanting, but yesterday F. P. Sargent, of bloago, Grand Master of the Brother-nood of Locomotive Firemen, arrived in his city and attended a meeting of the largest in the freeze of the largest in t iremen in the afternoon. This morning he announced that he had advised them to report regularly for duty, to respond when called upon by the railroad company and to go out with the engines, unless they believe that they will be exposed to danger by so doing. These facts taken together with the expectation that the injunction will prove effective, leads to the unction will prove effective, leads to the seller that freight traffic will also be regu larly resumed to-day unless the strike resort to violence, and this they say they

FIRST ACT OF VIOLENCE,

The first serious act of violence curred this morning, when a party of three men approached W. W. Stanton, new switchman hired by the Misrour Pacific Company, who was attending a switch in the company's yard and asket CHICAGO, March 15 .- A very important him why he was occupying a place of the strikers. He replied that he was a demanded by it of the sirikers. He replied that he was being paid the wages demanded by the strikers, and that when the man whose position he was then tilling should return ne would surrender the place to him. This served to anger the men, and one of them struck Stanton on the temple with a pair of brass knuckles, and another hurled a rock at him, which also struck him on the head and knocked him senseless. The assailants then disparsed but less. The assailants then dispersed, bu not before one of them Pat Horn was ar rested. Stanton, it is thought, is no dangerously wounded.

THE LAST SHOP

On the Gould System-The Men Go Out :

New Orleans, March 15 .- This morning Receiver Sheldon, of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, received a dispatch from Goulds boro, signed "Committee of Louisiana Lodge No. 3,777," saying: "We, the New Orleans employes of the Texas & Pacific Railroad being called upon to assist our brothers now on a strike on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, respectfully request that you will consent to arbitrate the diffi-

culties, otherwise we will be in honor bound to quit work until you do,"

Before Mr. Sheldon had time to consider the demand, he received notice that some of the shopmen at Gouldsboro had struck work. Mr. Sheldon said: "There never has been a complete. of the shopmen at Gouldsboro had struck work. Mr. Sheldon said: "There never has been a complaint or, grievance said before the reczivers by any person in the employ of the Texas and Pacific, there is therefore nothing to arbitrate. If there was anything the law has fixed a common arbitrator, the United States Circuit Court, to which all employes have a perfect right to appeal for the redress of any grievance or the correction of any errors. They as well as the rethe redress of any grievance or the correc-tion of any errors. They as well as the re-ceivers are quasi efficials of the Court and all are under its order and protection." Inquiry at the shops show that thirty-five men have gone out. They have been notified of their discharge. The master mechanic, foreman, storekeeper, two clerks and three wipers remain at their posts. A deputy marchal has been sent to Goulis-boro to protect property and workmen of the strikers. This is the last shop order

Another Demand Made.

Sr. Louis, March 15.-It is asserted i ailroad circles that a circular emenation from the East St. Louis Assembly o Knights of Labor was served this afternoon upon the representatives of all roads centreing in East St. Louis and demanding an increase of wages for all shop and yerd men, and stating if the demand is not complied with by six o'clock this evening the men will be ordered out.

A later dispatch says: The report referred to above proves to have been true, The circular was sent as stated but the time given to the railroad to respond has Knights of Labor was served this afternoon

time given to the railroad to respo been extended to Thursday next.

Break on the Missouri Pacific. Sr. Louis, March 15.-A special from tchison, Ks., to the Post-Dispatch states that the officials of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company at that place have advices from Downs, Ks., on the central branch of the road, to the effect that the striking Knights of Labor there have accepted the company's terms and have returned to work.

maining portion of the Gould Southwest ern system, said to a representative of the Associated Press: "I first learned of the strike while at Havana and have been adstrike while at Havana and have been advised by telegraph of the character of the trouble more particularly since my arrival here. The strike on our system was a complete surprise to me for two reasons—First, we had acceded to all the demands which had been made upon us by our employes and were supposed to be verying in harmony with tham. Second working in harmony with them. Second, the present strike is made upon an issue with which we have nothing to do and which we cannot possibly arbi-

do and which we cannot possibly arbitrate or consider.
"The present strike," continued Mr. Gould, "originated in the discharge of an employe named Hill on the Texas and Pacific, which road is in the hands of the United States Court. We have no more right to attempt to control the workings of that system than the workingmen themselves, and would be as completely in contempt to attempt to descent in contempt to attempt to do so as an other outsider."

Regarding another aspect of the strike, Mr. Gould said; "The public may not be aware of it, but the same issue was raised

A PARALLEL CASE.

aware of it, but the same issue was raised when some men were discharged on the Wabash Railway at a time when it was in the control of the United States Court, Mr. Powderly, Uhlei of the Excentive Committee of the Knights of Labor, called upon me to secure the reinstatement of these men. The subject was then fully discussed and I told Mr. Powderly that I had no power in the matter, not even advisory, without a request from the court. At that interview I told Mr. Powderly

derly that if any grievances existed among our men if he would bring them to our attention we would endeavor to right them. We recognized the necessity of remaining on good terms with our people to whom one-half of the earnings of the road belong. The present strike came without notice and not in consequence of any grievance cited against us and in view of my interview with Mr. Powderly, whom I believed to be a fair-minded man, was all the more surprising to me."

THE PUTURE MOVEMENT. As to the future Mr. Gould said:

strikers are not in sympathy with the operations as fast and as soon as this pro-tection is afforded."

In conclusion he declared that he did

the conclusion he declared that he did not care to discuss the other features of the strike beyond the statement that the company could not possibly join hands with the Knights of Labor against the United States Supreme Court in their war on another system which, he asserted, the present trouble involved. Mr. Gould further asserted that the Knights of Labor further asserted that the Knights of Labor had evidently discovered already through public sentiment that they were exercising their power in favor of an issue strictly against law and order, and that it was more of a war against the general public than the road, and was closing manufactories along the lines of the railroad and was stopping the shipment of coal and other commodities to points where the people were liable to suffer great deprivation. It was more a flight of the public than the company, but the latter, in the protection of its own lawful rights, would exercise every lawful energy to meet the demands of its patrons in opening the road in all its departments. Mr. Gould stated that he was in receipt of telegrams from manufacturers and

telegrams from manufacturers and others along the company's lines stating that they would be compelled to shut down, but at the same time placing no down, but at the same time placing no blame upon the company or its manage

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The Miners Strike Spreading Hailroad Miners Come Ont.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 15.—What may pread into a general strike was begun at various mines along the Baltimore and Ohio and Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Youghiougheny railroads yesterday, between 500 and 600 men going out. The tween 500 and 600 men going out. The most important strike was at Hon, W. L. Scott's mines at Scott Haven. The miners in mines Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 struck yesterday morning for 60 cents a ton for all coal shipped east. The miners say they will stand with the Irwin Station miners and all of the cast-bound district until they get the price demanded. They also say that after the convention in Pittsburgh on Thursday they will demand 3 cents a bushel for all coal shipped weet and to the Lake trade. That convention will be attended by delegates who will try to cause a general demand for 3 cents a bushel for westbound coal. The diggers at the Clemmens & Co.'s mines on the Baltimore & Ohio and the Dravosburg miners of Stone & Co.

the Dravosburg miners of Stone & Co. also struck to-day for a check-weighman. Also struck to-day for a check-weighman. Several hundred men are out. Several hundred of the striking miners of the Irwin district assembled at Irwin, Pa., at 1 o'clock this morning, and headed by a brass band, marched to the Manor Valley mines, operated by Coulter, Pulk & Co., and persuaded the working colliges to join the strik. Those & Co., and persuaded the working col-liers to join the strike. These men have been working right along since the strike was inaugurated. They made no resist-ance and nothing serious occurred. All the mines are now idle and everything is

THE FOURTH DISTRICT

Three Hundred Hungarians Strike a Week in Advance of the Time. and will entitle them to an advance from 40 will entitle them to an advance of the one ordered throughout the Fourth district and was a surprise to delaw from 40 will entitle them to an was a surprise to delaw from 40 will entitle them to an was a surprise to delaw from 40 will entitle them to an advance is granted or all matters are satisfactorial adjusted. The miners are satisfactorial ganized and are

adjusted. The miners are thoroughly or-ganized and are prepared to hold out until

request for concession on the entire system.
The committee is now awaiting the return of Vice-President Potter, who is daily

expected from the West.

What the men chiefly want is a revision vices from Downs, Ks., on the central branch of the road, to the effect that the striking Knights of Labor there have accepted the company's terms and have returned to work.

JAY GOULD'S OPINION

On the PresentStrike—Complications of the 'Situation, Jacksonville, Fla., March 15.—Mr. Jay Gould to-day, speaking for the first time respecting the strike by the Knights of Labor on the Missouri Pacific and the remaining portion of the Gould Southwest-

SEIBERLING'S BOYCOTT.

A New Phase Developed Both Sides Growing Bitter.

CLEVELAND, March 15.—The boycott of

J. F. Seiberling by the Trades and Labor Assembly at Akron, O., assumed a new phase to-day, when all the boarding house phase to-day, when all the boarding house-keepers were informed that they would be boycotted if they gave shelter to work-men imported to take the places of strikers at the Empire Mower and Reaper Works. A boycott will also be placed on the tenants of every dwelling and business house owned by Selberling in Akron, if not vacated at the expiration of the pres-nat lesses.

ent leases.

The Trades Assembly of Chicago has

also been notified to take similar action regarding the buildings owned by Seiberling in that city.

Ferdinand Schumaker, owner of the Windsor hotel, who has opposed Seiberling in the courts came to the latter's rescue with the offer to furnish accommodations for all the imported workmen even if he had to supply them with cots in the halls of the hotel. The feeling of both sides is growing very bitter.

and Fisher, Miller & Co., who went to Houtzdale this morning, to confer with their striking miners, 1,300 in number, re-turned home this evening without having accomplished a settlement of the difficulty.

THE PREMIER APPEARS

No Emigration to the Colonies-The Gossip about Gladstone's Schemes for the Government of Ireland - A Violent Earthquake in Grenada

LONDON, March 15 .- Mr. Gladstone ocupled his usual place in the House of ommons this afternoon. He looked fair well. He stated that the government had decided to decline to appoint a special ommission to inquire into the advisability of transferring the surplus population of

Freat Britain to the colonies The fact is commented on that Thomas O'Connor had a lengthy conversation today with Herbert Gladstone and Arnold Morley, and afterwards conversed with Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Mundell, president of the Board of Frade, was visited to-day by a deputation who called upon him to urge the necessity or the covernment to improve the laws governing the international copyright laws. Mr. Mundell assured the deputation that both the Board of Trade and Foreign effice were engaged at present in a discussion as to the best means of improving the international copyright laws.

GLADSTONE'S PLANS

For the Government of Ireland-The Expropriation Scheme.
London, March 15.—The Standard says:

t is supposed that Mr. Gladstone's scheme for the government of Ireland proposes the establishment of a single chamber Parliament at Dublin, and embodies the principle of minority represenbodies the principle of minority representation. Ireland will continue to send members to Westminster, not in proportion to her population, but in proportion to her contribution to the Imperial revenue. Under this scheme there would probably be thirty Irish members of Parliament. The police are to be disarmed and are to be under the control of the Government at Dublin. Provision is made for the use of the Imperial forces when needed for the security of life and property. The Government of Dublin will not have power to impose duties on British goods, to treat with foreign powers, to employ the revenues of the country for the endowment of any religious body, or the endowment of any religious bod to pass measures impairing the validity

ontracts.
The Pall Mall Gazette professes to have The Pall Mall Gazette professes to have authority for saying that the statements of the Times and Standard that Mr. Gladstone's Irish expropriation scheme contemplates and outlay of £200,000,000 stering are ridiculous, and that the sum which Mr. Gladstone calculated necessary to buy out all the present landlords of Ireland is much nearer £100,000,000 sterling than £200,000,000 sterling. £200,000,000 sterling.

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

oglish Wheat Underselling the Imported Grain-Severe Frosts.

London, March 15.—The Mark Lane Exress in its review of the British grain trade during the past week says: Spring work is at a standstill on account of the frosts and the position is very serious. The wheat trade is dull; fine English red The wheat trace is English wheat during is 6.1 dearer. Sales English wheat during at 29s 9.1.

dening. The supplies are unusually short, yet English wheat continues to undersell oreign equivalents 5s to 10s per quarter

ENGINERIS GRIEVANCES
On the Ohicago, Burlisgton and Quincy
Road—What They Demand.
CHICAGO, March 15.—The statement is
published here, to-day that the Chicago,
Burlington and Quincy Rallroad engineers
have a grievance which may result in a
general strike all along the line. A week
ago the Brotherhood of Engineers sent a
committee to Chicago to interview the
interviews with General Manager H. B.
Stone of the road, but to no purpose, he
claiming he had no authority to grant their
request for concession on the entire system.

Rumored Resignation.

Rumared Resignation LONDON, March 15 .- The Globe this

afternoon states that at the cabinet meeting held Saturday Mr. Trevylan, Secretary for Scotland, and formerly Chief age, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancas-ter, both tenderd their resignations. The reason given by both gentlemen for their action, says the Globe, was their disin-clination to support the Irish policy out-lined at the meeting by Mr. Gladstone as that which he had decided to pursue.

French Notes, Paris, March 15 .- Louise Michel announces that she intends to make a tour of America. She is mobbed everywhere she attempts to speak in public in France she attempts to speak in public in France,
The Chamber of Deputies voted urgency
for a credit of 200,000 francs for the proposed Pasteur institute,
The Decazeville miners have resolved
to continue the strike,
Sarah Bernhardt's "Hamlet" is a failure. She will replace it to-morrow by
"Fedora."

Iron Miners' Wages Increased.

CHICAGO, March 15 .- The Inter-Ocean's Milwaukee, Wis., special says: It is announced here to-day that the Iron Mining companies in the Menominee iron range have voluntarily advanced the pay of their men from 10 to 50 cents per day. This advance was brought about by lear of trouble that might come in busy season as none of the companies have this season sold their full product in advance, and lest some labor trouble should come in and prevent their getting

the halls of the hotel. The feeling of both aides is growing very bitter.

No Settlement, Effected,
Huntingbox, PA. March 15.—The representatives of the Buning, White & Co., and Fisher, Miller & Co., who went to

HORE-On Tuesday, March 18, 1888, at 12:30 A.

New York and Chicago limited express, between New York and Philadelphia and Chicago, \$2; between Baltimore and Wash-ington and Chicago, \$1; 50, with a corres-ponding reduction to other points. Martin Edlin, of Anderson, Ind., died from injuries by being gored by a bull.